

The Eagle.

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SILVER CITY, N. M., NOVEMBER 21, 1894.

Silver	63
Lead	3.00

THE OFFICIAL COUNT.

The Western Liberal unwittingly blames the county commissioners for counting illegal ballots cast in the lower Gila precinct. It says:

There was a number of illegal votes cast at the lower Gila precinct. They were written on yellow paper. The law provides that at a general election all ballots must be on white paper, three by eight inches in size. THE EAGLE reports that the commissioners overruled all objections to ballots and counted these. The law did not seem to have much influence with the commissioners.

What THE EAGLE did say was this:

There was little interest taken in the proceedings of the board except as to the result of the election for county commissioner from the third district, for which office the vote was very close. In the precincts outside of Black Hawk the vote between Clark and King was a tie and the election officers at Black Hawk did not take the precaution to copy the vote so that it was a matter of some doubt as to the result until the Black Hawk ballot box was opened and the poll books were taken out. Clark had six majority and these six votes decided the matter in his favor. Both parties were represented by attorneys before the board and a few technical points were brought up all of which were overruled by the board. Mr. Clark was given the certificate.

The technical points brought up were that some of the poll books were outside the ballot boxes and that on some of the certificates on the backs of the poll books the name of Mr. King appeared "I. King" instead of Israel King. The objections to canvassing the returns of the precincts where there appeared to have been irregularities were only as to the vote for commissioner for the third district. No other objections were made by any one.

The commissioners simply canvassed the returns as certified on the backs of the poll books and did not count the ballots at all. As no one said anything about illegal ballots being cast in the lower Gila precinct, the board took no action in regard to the alleged illegal voting. If the matter had been brought up it could not have been settled by the

board but would have to be settled in court. As none of the candidates would have been either injured or benefitted by throwing out this precinct, the matter is likely to rest where it is.

STATEHOOD.

There is no doubt but that the greater portion of the progressive class of the population of this territory is in favor of statehood, but how to get it now is a question which may not be so easily solved.

During the campaign THE EAGLE urged the necessity of showing to the senate of the United States that New Mexico would be a democratic state and that two democrats would be sent to the senate. The territory went republican, the legislature is republican and there is every indication that, should the territory be admitted, two republicans would be sent to the senate. While most of the residents of this territory would rather have New Mexico admitted as a republican state and send two republicans to the senate than to have it remain a territory, the question is not one to be settled by the voters of the territory. It is for the senate of the United States to say whether New Mexico shall be admitted and this is what a Washington dispatch of last week says about the matter:

There is but little probability that the senate during the coming short session will take favorable action upon the bills admitting New Mexico and Arizona to statehood. It would closely resemble political suicide. Both territories were strongly republican at the recent elections, thus virtually insuring the selection of four senators of that faith. Democratic politicians here have already considered this matter and have reached the conclusion that by allowing these bills to die they could not again be enacted by the fifty-fourth congress in time to organize state governments and return senators before the general elections of 1896. This would give the democrats another chance to save themselves by hard work, or be benefited by a slump their way.

THE DEFEAT OF BLAND.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, one of the leading republican newspapers of New York city, and which voices the sentiment of republicans in the east, says of the defeat of Bland for congress:

The importance to the country of the defeat of the great free silver advocate is not fully understood and appreciated by the general public.

Mr. Bland has been the life, power, energy and brains of the free silver movement. He has aggressively and persistently forced it to the front in season and out of season, in congress and through the press, upon the platform and in the magazines, here a little and there a little, now attacking and now repelling attacks, ever upon the alert to secure a hearing for his great remedy for all the financial ills which now and then overtake us. As a member of con-

gress for twenty years and chairman of the committee on coinage, he became a conspicuous and influential figure in American politics and legislation. His sincerity and devotion to his idol easily secured for him in all these years the leadership of the free silver party. It was his intense earnestness and persistency which made him a dangerous advocate of the free coinage heresy.

No man has been quoted upon the stock exchanges of Europe to the disadvantage of American finance and securities so frequently and effectively as the Hon. Richard P. Bland. No man has done so much to injure American credit. No member of congress has been as influential in delaying a final and satisfactory solution of the silver and currency problems. No member of congress since the beginning of the civil war has cost his countrymen so dearly. He has been schoolmaster to the grangers, socialists and populists, a blind leader of the blind. His defeat at this time retires for life, we trust, the most untiring and resourceful opponent in public life in America of an honest standard of exchange or measure of values, the most aggressive opponent of an expansive national bank currency redeemable in gold coin on demand.

To the party he has so ably led, his defeat is an irretrievable loss; to his country and its financial and commercial honor it is an inestimable blessing.

There is yet time for this congress to redeem itself. During the three months that the democrats will remain in the majority in both branches of congress, much beneficial legislation may be passed. Among other things this democratic congress, in order to be true to the Chicago platform, must pass a free coinage bill. It might be vetoed by the president but it would put the democratic party on record as in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver once more. One of the fundamental principles of democracy is the use of both gold and silver as money, but a mugwump president, through the liberal bestowal of patronage, persuaded the cuckoos in congress to do nothing favorable to silver. Now that the cuckoos have lost their occupation it is possible that they may do something for silver. That nothing can be expected in this line of the republicans is a well established fact. The leading republican papers of the country are boasting that the silver heresy has at last been downed. The only chance for silver for at least three years to come is in the passage of a free coinage bill by this congress.

From present indications there will be a powerful lobby at work at Santa Fe during the session of the legislature. There are a good many axes to grind, and it is doubtful whether the public grindstone is big enough to grind all of them.

CLEVELAND's administration has issued a call for bids for \$50,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds. This is another of Mr. Cleveland's object lessons in finance.